

## TWO CAMPAIGN POEMS.

**Grover's Reverie.**  
Once upon a midnight dreary,  
When I pondered most on the weary,  
Wondering if the busy folks yet had counted  
Up the votes,  
How I cursed the fate that placed me in the  
Democratic boat.

For I knew that it was sinking,  
That it split then was sinking,  
Up the shores of old Salt River, there forever  
more to be.  
And my gentle heart was broken  
By these words as yet unspoken  
That would tell me that the people had about  
enough of me.

So I waited, till a tapping,  
As of some one gently rapping,  
Roused me from my dreary slumber as I never  
was roused before.  
And I rubbed my eyes and started,  
Sick and faint and weary hearted,  
And I leaned against the mantel as I opened  
wide the door.

There upon the threshold standing,  
In an attitude commanding,  
Was a black and snoring-looking species of the  
genus crow.

And it said in tones of sorrow:  
"Grover, darling, go on to war."  
From the regions of the White House you for-  
evermore must go."

**Maine for Protection.**  
The shades of night were falling fast,  
When from the Pine-Tree State there passed  
The news that Maine had gone all right,  
And rallied round that word of light,  
Protection.

On Democratic ears it fell  
With mournful cadence, like a knell,  
Other things that soon should be forgot,  
Woe-begotten words would be forgot  
Protection.

The Free-Trade heart was filled with grief,  
The patriot soul felt great relief,  
For Maine had marked the high road side,  
Rebounding from Vermont's green side,  
Of Protection.

From every corner rings the cry  
Of the Free Traders on the fly,  
And Kansas calls to Berwick:  
"We'll make these Clevelanders feel sick  
With Protection."

"When in November, cold and drear,  
The Free-Trade colors disappear,  
We'll greet them with all mankind  
That Maine is never left behind  
In Protection."  
—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

## WANT GOOD WAGES.

**Eight Hundred Wisconsin Working-Men Issue a Protection Circular.**  
Eight hundred working-men employed in the great mills at Mayview, near Milwaukee, Wis., have issued an address to their fellow-laborers, which is worth general reading. It is as follows:

**TO THE WORKING-MEN OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:** "We, the undersigned working-men of the Wisconsin State of Mayview, feeling that our interests as wage-earners are assailed and endangered by the powerful efforts made by the enemies of protection to American industries and labor to tear down our system of protective tariff, and give us instead lower wages and less protection than we now enjoy. As working-men we regard it as an essential thing in our competition between us and the working-men of foreign countries. Free foreign trade is another name for free competition. Free competition will simply bring labor to a common level; hence free competition between us and foreigners can only result in bringing us down to a level of foreign working-men."

"The wages paid in this country are from two to three times as much as the wages paid in Europe. Free competition is never known to be the means of increasing wages. Even as American working-men we find it necessary to organize, regulate and control competition among ourselves, so is a protective tariff necessary to restrict competition between us and foreign working-men."

"The undersigned are monthly employed in the manufacture of iron and steel. In the adjustment of wages between us and our employers we have always used the tariff as a factor that should count in our favor. We are paid abroad, any reduction of the tariff can only result in quickening competition between us and foreign labor, or in other words, a reduction in our wages. The same result will follow in all other branches of labor."

"The Mills bill is a measure in the direction of free trade, or free competition between the labor of this country and the labor of foreign countries. It provides for free wool, free lumber, free salt, free cotton ties and several other important articles. It represents very large industries in this country. It provides also for a reduced duty on steel rails, bar iron, old iron rails and wrought scrap and manufactured goods in iron. It would allow foreign materials to enter into competition with home production. Every one of these reductions would entail a reduction of wages, and in some cases a stoppage of production altogether in this country, thus sacrificing employment to home labor and furnishing employment to foreign labor and capital."

"Last year we imported foreign products into this country as follows:

Iron and steel.....\$4,992,022  
Hemp, flax and cotton twine.....41,287,248  
Lumber.....11,965,000  
Woolen goods.....42,725,000  
Wool.....3,825,000  
Tobacco (manufactured).....1,934,000  
Liquor.....8,250,000  
Broadstuffs.....7,500,000  
Vegetables.....7,500,000  
Our total import for the year amounted to \$73,573,819. The value of articles that should be manufactured in this country imported last year was about \$73,000,000. All these goods should have been made here, and our countrymen should have been employed in their manufacture. Let us stand by protection to American industries. American labor and capital seek to establish firmly in this country an American standard of wages."

## WHAT WILL YOU DO?

**A Word to Young Men Who Are About to Cast Their First Vote.**

Tens of thousands of the young men of America will cast their first vote this fall, and enter upon the political career which is a part of the valuable inheritance of every American citizen. The power of habit and association are probably the strongest elements in the construction of character and the casting of a first ballot may be likened to laying the corner-stone of the building of life. The young man who is called upon to exercise the elective franchise for the first time in 1888, has the possibility of living fifty or sixty years thereafter, and very largely, the whole of his after life may be affected by this virgin political act. Young men are watched more closely than they imagine by their older fellow-citizens, and their future career may be made or marred by even the simple act of casting a ballot.

It is not our purpose to assert that there is of political virtue embodied in the Republican party, and that every vice is typified by the Dem-

ocratic. On the contrary, as in all organizations composed of men, there is much of strength and beauty in both these great parties, and very much in each of them that good and wise men are struggling to protect. But if the young man will read the history of the country from the revolution to the present time he will learn one thing—that the Democratic organization is traditionally reactionary in its policy, and has always been opposed by a party of progress. In its early history the Democratic party, clamoring for the rights of "the people," in their name strangled a safe National currency and replaced it with the wild-cat output of irresponsible private and State banks. Later on, this same party threw its entire strength against the policy of extending Government aid to internal improvements, and but for the discovery and improvement of the steam engine, a close adherence to that policy would have left the spot where we live to-day still in the savage wilderness. It is only repeating its early history in this year 1888 in the advocacy of free trade, and yet every line of our National history proves that the brief years of protection have been the only prosperous seasons enjoyed by the people of America.

It was the party of slavery antedating the war, and stood always as the sponsor, advocate and protector of this crime against the spirit of eternal justice, until the demon of war was turned loose in the land by its leaders; and then, in the South it stood as the active element of National destruction, while in the North it became the dead weight of passive obstruction which the patriotic sentiment of National life was compelled to carry as it battled for very existence with the South.

It stood firmly planted against the policy of "free homesteads for free men," which policy since 1860 has covered the West with happy homes, school-houses and churches, and literally compelled the "wilderness to blossom like the rose."

It arrayed all the strength of its intellect and its money against subsidizing companies to construct railways across the Western plains and mountain ranges to the Pacific coast, and now seeks to rob the enterprise that created them of their honestly-earned reward.

But the worst is yet to be said. Not only is it the opponent of every movement toward the material and political advancement of the race, but its gigantic strength is used ceaselessly to cripple, obstruct and kill every aspiration toward a higher moral and spiritual life. It hates temperance, and is the enemy of the cause of alcohol.

Let young men pause and ponder these facts, reason upon them, and then decide whether their first ballot had not better be cast for the party of growth and progress, rather than for the organization of reaction and death.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

## CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

The Entertainment to Which the Bourgeois Invites the Country.

There are two sharp points that should be driven under the finger-nails of the Cleveland crowd of falsifying and blustering politicians whose blundering has distinguished this Presidential campaign:

1. The policy of Cleveland's December message (which was his bid for a second term) and the Mills bill, and the St. Louis platform of the party, is to keep up the tax on whisky and tobacco—that is to say, the war taxes—on and sugar and miscellaneous, leaving the "tax reform" reduction of taxation in all that sort of thing to come exclusively out of the protective duties. This is on its face simply a scheme to destroy protection, and is the rudest and most radical and reckless free trade.

2. The President, in December, adopted as the foundation fact upon which his policy was to be built to confer upon him a second term of the Presidency, the estimate that the annual surplus revenue was \$113,000,000. The Mills bill was framed to reduce this by the sum of \$75,000,000. This measure received the support of the utmost exertion of the extreme power of the Administration. The figures showing the amount of income over expenditure for the current fiscal year were called for by Democrats, and, to their amazement and horror, the surplus dwindled from \$113,000,000 to \$12,000,000, showing that the Cleveland campaign for re-election was run upon a miscalculation exceeding one hundred millions. With this before him Cleveland stuck to the old story in his letter of acceptance, after holding it for three months, and he demands, therefore, as a measure of reform, according to his own figures, an annual deficiency in the National Treasury of six millions of dollars, or that we shall spend five millions a month, under a "frugal and economical" Administration, more than our income.

This is the entertainment to which the Democratic party invites the country.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

## He's Changed His Mind.

From President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance, August 18, 1888.

"When we consider the magnitude of the great office, the allurements of power, the temptations to retain public place, and the great responsibility which is attached to it, it is not surprising that a man who has been called to it should feel that he is not a man who can look back at the ghastly results of that political crime, knowing himself to have been active in promoting it, without a shudder, is not a man who in any case should be intrusted with the National destiny. However honest he may have been, he has shown himself too easily blinded by prejudice or self-interest to be a safe political leader."

A man who boasts at this day of having been a slave-holder and a Confederate may be considerable of a man at the North, but in the civilization of the South he should step into the pulpit, boast of murder, rape and the other crimes of the decalogue, and then say: "but I thank God I never gave a dollar to the missionary cause!"

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## CONVINCING FIGURES.

**A Milwaukee Manufacturer Gives His Views on Protection.**  
Edw. P. Allis, of Edw. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, being imprompted by many of his 1,500 employees to give his opinion upon the present political situation, replied in an open letter, which is a most comprehensive statement of the benefits to be derived by the working classes from protection. He states in his introduction that American labor is the foundation stone of our National life and future greatness, and that the first duty of our Government should be to aid and encourage the working and producing classes. To do this the raw material of our country should be utilized by and for our own people, without damaging competition from the people of different governments and devise social and economic conditions. Attention is called to the fact that while the American workman have many difficulties to contend with under a protection tariff, they are constantly bettering their condition, while their brethren across the sea are so steeped in poverty and weakness as to almost abandon

New York will somehow like Jeff Davis to Christ in Georgia. Now he says that he "had no civil or military connection with the Confederacy," but sympathized with the South, though he now sees that the South was wrong and is glad slavery was abolished. This is indeed cheerful news. So far as heard from, Mr. Brooks is the only Southern Democrat who has been heard to say above his breath: "The South was wrong." Perhaps, if he lives twenty-five years more, he may screw himself up far enough to utter that pregnant corollary: "The Republican party was right."

Our correspondent seems to find great consolation in the fact that Mr. Brooks only preached and prayed for the Confederacy. The bystander freely admits that his prayers are not likely to have done much harm, but, for himself, he freely admits that he has quite as much regard for an able-bodied Confederate who had nerve enough to fight as for one who could only raise wind enough to pray for the triumph of wrong.

To-day eight millions of the slave-descended are the mighty monument of its glory. More than one million

of them can read the word of God because the Republican party made it lawful for them to do so. They pay taxes on twelve million dollars in our State whose whole possessions would not have amounted to as many cents but for the justice of the Republican party. For the first time in history a National debt is more than half extinguished, and during the period of Republican control the wealth of the Nation was twice doubled. Let our friend oppose the Republican party as much as he chooses, but let him not teach his children or those of his neighbors to depreciate the grandest facts in our history.—Judge Tourgee, in later Ocean.

**THE SILLIEST OF LIES.**  
One of the Most Contemptible of Democratic Campaign Tricks.

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"If I were a Democrat talking to a newspaperman which I am not—I should say: 'But, see here, you Republicans, this whole campaign of yours is a piece of inconsistency. In your convention you could not agree upon Mr. Blaine, and nominated Mr. Harrison. Now it appears that Mr. Harrison is a sort of figure-head, while Mr. Blaine practically controls the policy of the contest. Furthermore, it is generally understood that the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine will direct the policy of the next administration, should the Republicans win. In other words, Mr. Blaine is to all intents and purposes the candidate. But if Mr. Blaine is to run in person for the Presidency he is surely unfit to be the manager of the man who was nominated in his place.'"

No one who knows Judge Gresham in Chicago will believe for an instant that he holds or gave utterance to any such sentiments. There is no more conservative gentleman on or off the bench than he, and no one who has ever approached him for his views on any political subject, whether it concerns the party which he honors with his allegiance or not, will hesitate a moment before stamping this story as a base and malicious falsehood. The silly liar who concocted this story chose the very worst man possible to saddle it upon. There is not a more loyal or conservative Republican alive to-day than Judge Gresham, and there is not in him one grain of that sour mugwumpery so coarsely set forth in the words attributed to him.—Chicago Mail.

## For the Old Soldiers.

It may or it may not be important to the average voter to know how the two parties regard the pensioning of old soldiers. To the veterans themselves it must be of the deepest personal interest, and we print herewith the record. It will be seen that while but one Republican voted against any of the pension bills enumerated, 510 Democrats were recorded against the old soldiers:

## BROOKS' SENTIMENTS.

What Judge Tourgee Thinks of the Rebellious Provisionist.

Slavery, the climacteric sin of Christian barbarism, culminated in rebellion, and the Bystander does not hesitate to say that the man who can look back at the ghastly results of that political crime, knowing himself to have been active in promoting it, without a shudder, is not a man who in any case should be intrusted with the National destiny. However honest he may have been, he has shown himself too easily blinded by prejudice or self-interest to be a safe political leader."

A man who boasts at this day of having been a slave-holder and a Confederate may be considerable of a man at the North, but in the civilization of the South he should step into the pulpit, boast of murder, rape and the other crimes of the decalogue, and then say: "but I thank God I never gave a dollar to the missionary cause!"

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## OFFICIAL EXTORTION.

A Mugwump Sheet on Civil-Service Reform in the Senate.

The Daily News has received the following letter:

"GRAND VIEW, D. T., Sept. 11, 1888.—To the Editor: You ask me to think of the colored? This office pays \$2 a month and takes all of one man's time, using a room renting at \$2 a month, coal in the winter at \$8.50 a ton. Any man who is a Democrat on principle, but what is this? Look at the Federal office at the head of the list. Such an outrage has not been practiced but by this same 'X'—L. C. Church adherents."

"JOSEPH J. ASHLEY, Postmaster."

"P. S.—I am informed that the office-holders that do not contribute will be 'boycotted.'"

"J. J. A."

Mr. Angus sends with his letter the following epistle:

"MEMORANDUM OF DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE, ARMOUR, D. T., Sept. 11, 1888.—Postmaster, Grand View, D. T.—Dear Sir: The Territorial Democratic Executive Committee has instructed me to call upon you and Federal and Territorial officials in the Third legislative district to contribute at least 10 percent of their annual salary toward defraying the expenses of the coming campaign. Acting under these instructions, you are requested to at once contribute the amount due from your office by remitting the same to the undersigned."

"GEORGE S. MATTHEWS, 'Committeeman for Third District.'"

From the printed head of the sheet upon which the above is written it appears that the Democratic Territorial Committee of Dakota is composed of the following members:

Charles H. Freeman, Elk Point; Otto Pennington, Yankton; G. S. Matthews, Armour; D. S. Glidden, Sioux Falls; F. M. Hammer, Mitchell; John Brennan, Madison; George Henry Volz; J. E. Carpenter, Woonsocket; T. W. Child, Molester; A. H. York, Faulkton; J. D. Hilger, Pierre; H. J. Glasser, Big Stone; James Engrose, Aberdeen; A. H. Marsh, Britton; Chauncey L. Wood, Rapid City; W. J. Thornby, Huron; J. B. Deuel, Deadwood; Alexander D. Walker, Ellendale; J. W. Von Nida, Fargo; G. B. Vallandigham, Valley City; John De Groot, Ellendale; F. E. Fulton, Grand Forks; M. R. Martin, Watonwan; W. W. Miller, Wahalla; J. G. Thompson, Bottineau; A. J. McCabe, Jamestown; L. W. Harrison, Minnauquin; Joseph J. Ashley, Bismarck; George Peoples, Mandak; James Collier, Dickinson.

The chairman of this committee is Martin Ryan, of Fargo; the treasurer, D. S. Glidden, of Sioux Falls; the secretary, Oscar P. Kemp, of Watertown. These men, together with J. E. Carpenter, of Woonsocket; T. W. Child, of Molester; F. R. Fulton, of Grand Forks, and W. W. Miller, of Wahalla, form the executive committee.

Now, what are all these people doing? They are demanding at least 5 percent of the annual salary of every Federal official in Dakota. Those officials understand—at least one of them does—that they must either pay the sums demanded or lose their positions. What do the friends of Civil-Service reform think of this precious scheme to extort money from employees of the Government? What does Hon. Grover Cleveland think of it?

We have the word of Mr. Angus that Federal officials are engaged in this sandbagging business. Let them be exposed and cast out of the public service which they dishonor. Let Treasurer Glidden be compelled to disgorge the forced contributions which now jingle in his money-box. Let the whole matter be sifted thoroughly.

"What is Civil-Service reform?" asks Mr. Angus. We have had the matter very clearly defined by President Cleveland. He is said by some to be a reasonably consistent Civil-Service reformer himself. It is within his power to stop the streams of money which are being forced from the pockets of Federal office-holders all over this country by Democratic politicians. He must do so or else admit that he is in full sympathy with the spoilsman of his party.

Civil-Service reform in Dakota is experiencing very chilly weather just now.—Chicago News (Aug.).

## EUROPE AND AMERICA.

How Much Working-Men Make in This Country and Across the Sea.

The free traders tell the working-men that while they are better paid in this country than their fellows are in Europe, their wages do not go so far, because the necessities of life are dearer here than they are abroad. We will examine this statement with the fairness with which we have tried to observe in looking at every phase of this question. In 1884 bricklayers were paid \$8.50 a week in Leghorn and \$24 in Chicago, a difference of 188 per cent. In favor of the American working-man. English carpenters were paid \$9.75 and carpenters in Chicago \$16.50, a difference of more than 67 per cent. Blacksmiths received \$10.50 and \$15 respectively, a difference of 43 per cent. In favor of the American. English laborers were paid \$7 and American laborers \$10.50, a difference of 50 per cent.

The American wages are very much higher than those paid in England, a good deal higher than free traders are willing to admit. How is it with the expenses of living? In the first place, food is cheaper in this country than it is in England. Beef costs 83 1/3 per cent more in Liverpool than in Chicago. Veal costs 33 1/3 per cent more. Bread costs a little less, 2 1/2 per cent, but butter a little more. Clothing has been supported at low prices in Europe than here, but since Mr. McKinley's exposition of the fact that all wool clothes can be sold in this country for \$10 a suit, that supposition has received a very damaging blow. Rents are somewhat higher than there, but 25 per cent would cover the difference, and the American working-man lives in a decent house, while the Englishman lives in squalor and in the midst of poverty and degradation.

The working-man in this country gets from 40 to 188 per cent more wages than his English competitor, gets cheaper food, of better quality and larger variety; wears as cheap clothes, and lives in a house that costs him a little more rent. He can afford that in view of his other advantages. He can pay the additional rent and lay by almost as much money as the Englishman can earn in a quarter. And protection has done all this, for the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

President Cleveland, who is notoriously fond of fishing, conspicuously illustrated this feature of his character when he baited his hook with his retaliation message to Congress, and flung it into the great sea of public opinion for the purpose of catching votes.—N. Y. Independent.